

## Iron County Register

By ELI D. AKE.

IRONTON. : : : MISSOURI.

The flour mills of the United States represent fixed investments of about \$200,000,000.

An alligator dinner may be well enough provided the alligator is not doing the dining.

What has become of the man who used to be a skeptic about the value of wireless telegraphy?

The value of horses in the United States is estimated at two billions. The auto is not king yet.

Kansas City man undertakes to prove that whisky is not a cure for snake bite. Mean disposition, that man has!

Oklahoma woman has 301 ways of cooking corn. And yet she may not know of one good way to cook parsnips.

In awarding praise for the recent ocean life-saving performance, don't forget the man who invented the water-tight compartment.

In view of Marconi's service to the race, this would not be an opportune time to indulge invidious reference to the people we get from Italy.

Perhaps the wireless telegraph will eventually be our long-hoped-for method of communicating with Mars and other interesting places in this neighborhood.

Apparently we are to have a revival of the old press stories of the stage which have done such yeoman service. Another actress has torn up a bunch of real money in mistake.

The newspapers of Rome publish enthusiastic praise of the heroism of the Russian sailors who landed at Messina to rescue survivors as they could, and recommend that the city of Rome confer medals on them.

Plaster portraits are the fashionable form of "counterfeit presentment" in London. They are done in the form of miniature busts or bas-reliefs at the low price of half a guinea (\$2.50) apiece.

An elephant in New York seized a pitchfork from his keeper's hands and tried to beat him with it. It is to be feared an elephant like this will have to be sent to join the ranks of the nature fakery.

The Illinois man who dropped dead when he was whipping a coat was not overcome by his physical exertions, but by his violent rage. The man who whips a horse is invariably a man with a bad temper not under decent control.

A man in Philadelphia is suing his wife for divorce because she has a soul affinity on another planet. Although he does not explicitly say so in his complaint, every one will naturally infer that his hated rival is the man from Mars.

A remarkable case, unique in the history of all consular corps of the world, is that of the American consul at Gibraltar. Mr. Sprague is the third successive generation of his family to hold the post of consul, his grandfather and his father having held it before him.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether or not Menelik, head czar-kaiser-speaker of Abyssinia, is dead. We should think the simplest way to find out would be to ask him. Of course, he isn't easily approached, but there should be some way of getting the question to him and letting him settle it.

Unlike the creations of the millinery establishments, it fortunately happens that the old hat on the masculine head is reckoned just as good as new by the great majority of mankind. This will help mitigate the embarrassment that would otherwise come from a general and prolonged strike in the hatters' establishments.

Notwithstanding the financial stringency, the Young Men's Christian association had one of its most prosperous periods last year. Eighty-four new buildings, costing \$10,000,000, were opened, and work on as many more is now in progress. As the spirit of co-operation is growing among Christian workers of all denominations, the association is likely to expand more rapidly in the present century than in the last.

Civilization will never achieve the accidentless sea voyage, but the wireless telegraphy comes as near to that end, apparently, as human ingenuity can devise. A half century ago, such results would have been looked on as little less than a miracle. A couple of centuries ago its inventor would have been in danger of the stake as possessed of diabolical power. Yet some people still declare that the world is steadily getting worse in every respect.

This is the season of skating accidents. People ought to recognize the well-known fact that no river is ever safe in all parts. A skater should always approach new ice carefully on the lookout for airholes and thin spots.

Newsboys need not be greatly alarmed at the newly devised slot machine for selling newspapers shall interfere with their business. The machine will not chase possible patrons along the streets or climb after them into street cars.

There died recently in Brooklyn an old woman of nearly 90 whose moral sense, acting against her own personal interests, proved an invaluable gain to humanity. Her husband in the "60s" had invented a high explosive, terribly destructive and which, like the ancient Greek fire, water could not quench. At her solicitation he refused an offer of a million for the formula of the explosive, and destroyed it. It was a foolish thing to do, according to the commercial spirit of the age, but think what this one woman's influence has spared humanity.

# The Greatest Cruise in History

**H**AMPTON ROADS, VA.— Battleship races, ship against ship, and squadron against squadron, marked the final leg of the cruise of the Atlantic fleet when the United States armada started from Gibraltar for home. The maneuvers of the fleet, re-enforced by nine warships from home waters, were the most elaborate ever undertaken by United States war vessels. And when the fighting craft cast anchor here February 22, they were in fit condition to steam out to face an enemy.

The program for the reception of the fleet on its return to Hampton Roads was elaborate and worthy of the proud record made by the ships. It practically reversed the program carried out when the fleet sailed. President Roosevelt, on board the Mayflower, anchored between the Horsehoe and Lynn Haven bay, reviewed the fleet as it passed in. Rear Admiral Sperry, the other commanders and executive officers, then went aboard the Mayflower to receive the president's greetings, after which the president in turn visited the flagship of each division and met the assembled officers and six representative sailors selected from the division.

The cruise has been a practice trip throughout, but it remained for the final lap to institute the maneuvers and tests planned. The intention was to give the vessels the severest trials at the finish of their long journey, in order that any defects in them might be demonstrated. In addition to the 16 battleships that composed the fleet, there were the Yankton and Panther, two storeships, and two colliers. These were started ahead from Gibraltar. Before they had negotiated much of the distance westward across the Atlantic they were met by the welcoming fleet sent out from the United States. This consisted of the battleships Maine, New Hampshire, Idaho and Mississippi, the armored cruisers Montana and North Carolina, and the scout cruisers Salem, Birmingham and Chester. When they joined the others it made a fleet of 20 battleships, five powerful cruisers and two smaller fighting craft. As soon as the warships were assembled the real work of the homeward cruise was undertaken. Admiral Sperry had framed

an elaborate program, in which all the vessels took part. While the fleet, or the main body of it, jogged along at a pace that brought it into Hampton Roads February 22, the individual ships were put through speed trials and endurance tests. Ships of similar class raced to determine individual excellence, while battleships of different designs were tested one against the other to determine the superiority of style. There were also races between squadrons, and battle maneuvers, in which squadrons and divisions participated. There also was gunnery practice under practically battle conditions, and new records have been made.

## NEW RECORDS FOR SAILING.

None Other to Compare with Achievement of Our Fleet.

SINCE the fabled cruise of the Argonauts of old there have been many famous cruises in history, but none that can compare, either in magnitude of vessels or in length of miles,

to Egypt and afterward to the West Indies and back, only to end in those ever memorable disasters to French sea power at the battle of the Nile and at Trafalgar.

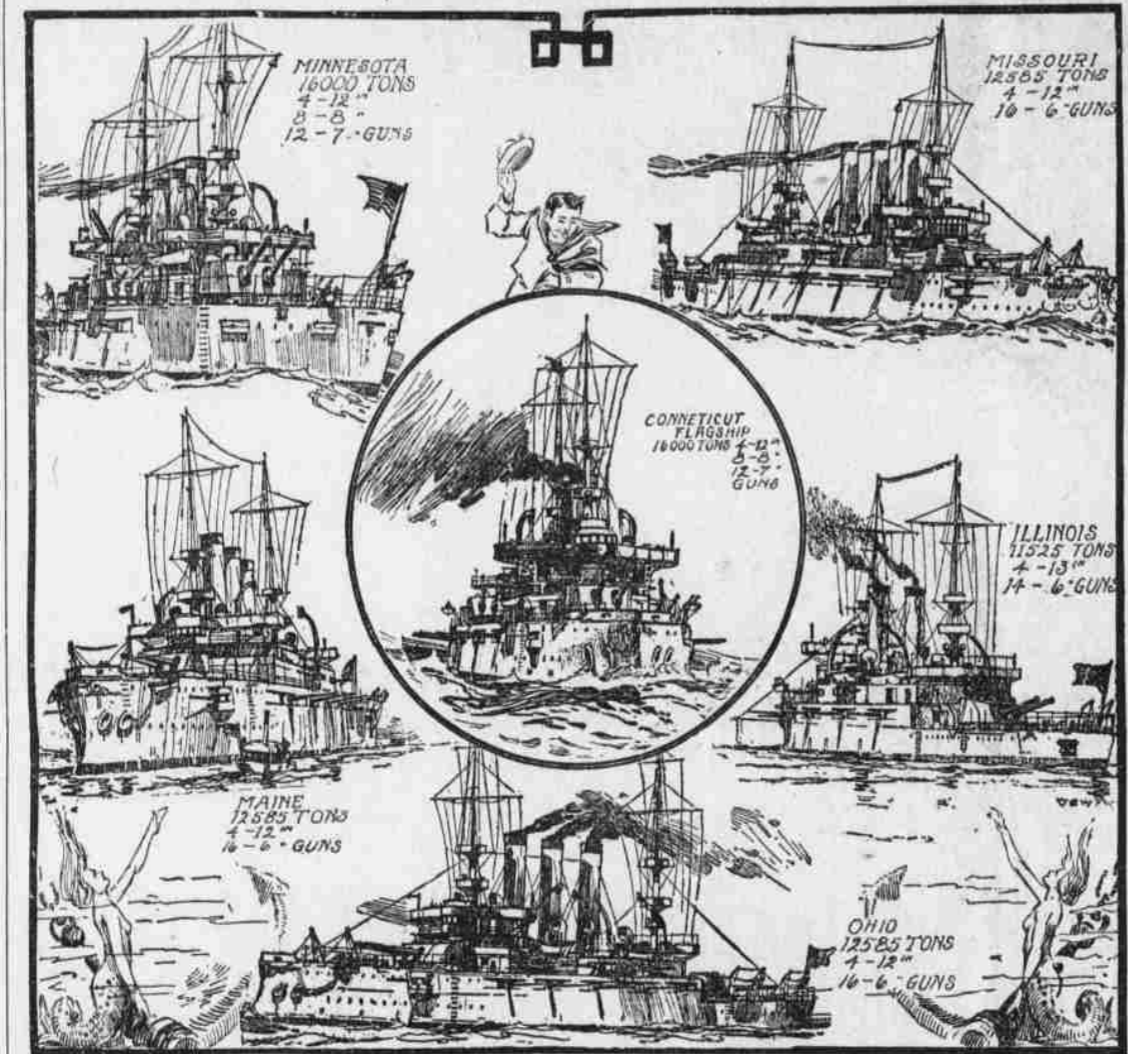
## Second Spanish Armada.

Coming down to more modern times, no one can have forgotten that ill fated cruise of another Spanish armada under Admiral Cervera, which ended in the total loss of Spanish sea power at Santiago de Cuba.

When President Roosevelt gave his first order that the Atlantic fleet should start for its "practice cruise" to the Pacific from Hampton Roads, all the European naval experts on the continent permitted themselves to doubt whether our ships could ever be got ready in time, and whether the long cruise could ever be accomplished without serious disasters. But every English speaking sailor knew in his heart that the great fleet would be all ready and would start exactly on time, to the minute, as it did.

## Had Confidence in Fleet.

What is more, we all knew that the great fleet would swing around the



to the great world cruise just finished by our fleet.

When Admiral Rojestvensky took his doomed ships from the Baltic to the Sea of Japan, this was heralded to all the world as the greatest armed cruise in history, and so it was up to that time. Yet apart from the singular fact that these Russian fighting ships were foredoomed to disaster, what a miserable achievement it was as compared to the magnificent, relentless, onward sweep of our own fighting ships!

Significant Historical Fact.

To the historian it cannot but appear as a significant thing that all other previous great cruises in history, with the exception of those undertaken by English-speaking sailors, have only resulted in disaster and shame. There was the great cruise of the Spanish armada, for instance, launched against England by Philip II of Spain, which ended in such utter rout and disaster.

Then there were those ambitious naval projects of the great Napoleon resulting in the famous French cruises

world, looking in at the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, into China and Japan, and back again without the slightest shade of doubt in the soul of any American that the fleet would always acquire itself well and achieve what it set out to do.

This, indeed, is the great thing that has been accomplished by the fleet. For the first time in history the Pacific ocean has been put into commission. This is a great fact, a great achievement, the results of which can never be changed or lost. Henceforth in the world's history the Pacific ocean, which first came into international prominence only with Dewey's great victory in Manila bay and the Japanese victories in their own waters, will loom up in historical importance as did the Mediterranean before Columbus' great cruise opened up the Atlantic.

A better result even than this enviable achievement during the fleet's world cruise, perhaps, is the moral impression made upon the world at large by the majestic appearance and efficiency of our ships while under the eyes of foreign observers.



## FORMATION OF THE SQUADRONS.

Ships Grouped According to Resemblance in Tonnage and Type.

THE ships most like each other in tonnage and in type were grouped together during the long voyage in each division. Thus Admiral Sperry's flagship, the Connecticut, steamed together with the Louisiana, Vermont and Kansas, all four our latest achievements in American warship building. The captains of these four ships, respectively, are Osterhaus, Wainwright, Potter and Vreeland.

In the second division of the first squadron were the flagship Georgia, with the New Jersey, Rhode Island and Virginia, commanded respectively by Capt. McCrea, Southerland, Murdock and Schroeder.

In the first division of the second squadron sailed the flagship Minnesota, with the Ohio, Missouri and Maine, commanded by Capt. Hobard, Bartlett, Merriam and Harbor.

In the second division of the second squadron, I. e., the last division, were the Alabama, with the Illinois, Kearsarge and Kentucky, commanded by

Capt. Veeder, Bowyer, Hutchins and Cowles. These four battleships are all of the type that carries superimposed turret types.

The armored cruiser squadron, commanded by Admiral Schere, comprised the original "big four," the Tennessee, California, Nebraska and South Dakota, and the two new cruisers, Washington and St. Louis, which preceded the big fleet through the Magellan straits.

In the torpedo boat flotilla, commanded by Lieut. Hutch I. Cone, were the Whipple, Hopkins, Hull, Stewart, Truxton and Lawrence, commanded, respectively, by Lieut. Cone, Howe, McCombs, Hollweg, Kerrick and Ensign Frederick.

In the auxiliary division were the supply ships Glacier and Culgoa, the repair ship Panther and the tender Yankton, commanded by Commanders Hogg, Patton, Nelson and Lieut. Gherard.

Food Value of Sugar.

Experiments with sugar as food made in the French army have shown that it is a great source of muscular energy.

## THE MODESTY OF GREATNESS.

Picture Machine Man Received Compliments in Becoming Manner.

After a recent lecture on "The Art of Southern Europe," given with much brilliancy and illustrated by moving pictures, one of the audience sitting at the back of the hall noticed a studious looking man coming up the aisle.

"Splendid, wasn't it?" he said. "Oh, thank you," replied the man, modestly. "I'm glad you liked it. I hope every one enjoyed it as well."

"Undoubtedly," answered the first speaker, rising to the occasion. "It must take a great deal of study and peculiar gifts of mind to prepare any thing of this sort."

"It does," said the man simply. "And your voice is so beautiful, too," pursued the enthusiast.

"I beg your pardon," said the man. "I did not speak."

"What?" he gasped. "Are you not the lecturer?"

"Oh, no," said the man. "I do the important part. I run the picture machine."

## THE PROFESSIONS AND GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT TALKS OF INFLUENCES THEY MAY EXERT.

## SHOWS DUTY OF THE CITIZEN

Address Before the University of Pennsylvania on the Present Relation of the Learned Professions to Political Government Coupled with a Eulogy of the Life and Works of George Washington—The First President's High Character as a Man.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Hon. William H. Taft, president-elect of the United States, was the principal speaker at the exercises in the University of Pennsylvania, commemorative of the birth of Washington.

He chose for the subject of his address the "Present Relations of the Learned Professions to Political Government." He discussed at considerable length the influence which the learned professions, in this day, have upon national and municipal government. He outlined luminously the part each of the important professions plays in a government by the people and compared their influence, one with another. In brief part, he said:

"It is the duty of every citizen to give as much attention as he can to the public weal, and to take as much interest as he can in political matters. Americans generally have recognized these duties, and we find active in political life, men representing all professions, all branches of business and all trades. I propose to-day to invite your attention to the present relation of each of the learned professions to politics and government."

## Ministry Placed First.

"The first profession is that of the ministry. Time was in New England, and in every other part of the country under the influence of its traditions, when the minister of the Congregational church, in addition to that of his sacred office, exercised a most powerful influence, which was of a distinctly political character. His views on the issues of the day were considered of the greatest weight in the community in which he lived, and he ranked everyone as its first citizen. This was in the days when New England might almost be called a 'theocracy'; when it was deemed wise and politically proper to regulate by law, to the minutest detail, the manner of life of men, and as these laws were understood to be framed in accord with moral and religious requirements, the minister of the community was the highest authority as to what the law should be and how it ought to be enforced. Great changes have come over our methods of life since that day. Then the ministry, because of the rewards in the way of influence, power and prominence, attracted the ablest of educated minds, and the ability and force of character were where power and influence resided. But the spread of education and independent thinking, the wide diffusion of knowledge and news by the press, the enormous material development of the country, the vast increase in wealth, the increase in rewards and influence of other vocations, the disappearance of the simple village life, have all contributed to change radically the position and influence of the ministry in the community. To-day it is not true that that profession attracts the ablest young men, and this, I think, is a distinct loss to our society, for it is of the utmost importance that the profession whose peculiar duty it is to maintain high moral standards and to arouse the best that there is in man, to stir him to higher aspirations, should have the genius and brilliancy with which successfully to carry out this function. Of course, the profession of ministry is supposed to have to do largely with the kingdom of the next world rather than with this, and many people expect to find in the representatives of the profession only an otherworldliness and no thought of this. This, of course, is the narrowest view of the profession. Whatever the next world, we are certainly under the highest obligation to make the best of this, and the ministers should be the chief instruments in making this world morally and religiously better. It is utterly impossible to separate politics from the lives of the community, and there cannot be general personal and social business morality and political morality at the same time. The latter will ultimately debauch the whole community."

## Has Made Improvement.

"During the administration of Mr. Roosevelt, and under the influence of certain revelations of business immorality, the conscience of the whole country was shocked and then nerved to the point of demanding that a better order of affairs be introduced. In this movement the ministers of the various churches have recognized the call upon them to assist, and they have been heard in accents much more effective than ever before in half a century. The greatest agency to-day in keeping us advised of the conditions among oriental races is the establishment of foreign missions. The leaders of these missionary branches of the churches are becoming some of our most learned statesmen in respect of our proper oriental policies."

Judge Taft, discussing teachers, said that "their relation to politics and government is of the utmost importance, though indirect." He went on:

## Dancer Earns World's Tribute.

Adeline Genee is a Danish girl, who made her debut as a dancer at Copenhagen when she was 17 years of age. She then went to Berlin to dance at the Grand Opera house, and afterward to Munich. She is considered to be one of the most graceful and accomplished dancers in the world.

## Was Good Investment.

The assessed value of the land in the borough within New York has a little more than doubled during the ten years of consolidation.

"The next profession is that of the teacher. Of course, the great number of teachers are engaged in primary and secondary instruction and in industrial or vocational work. Their relation to politics and government is of the utmost importance though indirect. It is, and ought to be, their highest duty to instill in the minds of the young girls and boys the patriotism and love of country, because the boy is father to the man and the patriotism of the extreme youth of the country may well determine that of the grown men. The effect of an intense patriotism which thrills through the nerves of the boys of a country is illustrated in the immense strength which Japan derives from it. No one who visits that interesting country or comes into contact with the Japanese can avoid seeing its patriotism. The term 'Bushido,' is a kind of apotheosis of patriotism. The joy with which Japanese give up their lives in defense of their country has its foundation in a real religious feeling, and is most inspiring to all who come to know it. It should be full of significance to those of the teaching profession who become responsible for the thoughts and ideals of the young."

To the writer, in whatever capacity he may labor, Judge Taft attributed great influence, either for good or for bad.

Judge Taft paid a high tribute to the profession of medicine, because it had contributed to the preservation of the health of all the people. He pointed out that the profession had been exalted by its great discoveries and by its assistance in the expansion of our government in the tropics and in the construction of the Panama canal. He said:

## Medical Profession Eulogized.

"The triumph which has been reached in the name of the medical profession in the discovery as to the real cause of yellow fever and malaria and the suppression of those diseases by killing or preventing the propagation of, or the infection of the mosquito, is one of the wonders of human progress. It has made the construction of the Panama canal possible. It has rendered life in the tropics for immigrants from the temperate zone consistent with health and reasonable length of life, and it has opened possibilities in the improvement of the health and strength of tropical races themselves under governmental teaching, assistance and supervision that were unthought of two decades ago. Sanitary engineering with its proper treatment of water, making it wholesome and harmless with its removal of the filth and sewage and its conversion of what was noxious into most useful agencies, all confirm the governmental importance of the profession of medicine and the kindred technical profession of chemistry, engineering and all branches of physical research. So marked has been this increase in the importance of the medical profession in governmental agencies, that the doctors themselves have organized a movement for the unification of all agencies in the federal government used to promote the public health, in one bureau or department, at the head of which they wish to put a man of their own or kindred branch of science. How near this movement will come in accomplishing the complete purpose of its promoters, only the national legislature can tell. Certainly the economy of the union of all health agencies of the national government in one bureau or department is wise. Whether at the head of that department should be put a doctor of medicine or some other person must depend on the individual and not on his technical professional learning or skill. It is the capacity to organize, co-ordinate and execute that is needed at the head of a department, and not so much deep technical and professional skill. It is the ability to judge whether others have such technical or professional skill that the head of the department who makes the selection of the members of his department should be endowed with. However this may be, it is becoming more and more clear that the extending of governmental duties into a territory covered by the profession of medicine is bringing physicians more and more into political and governmental relation, and we may expect that in the next decade they will play a far greater part than they have heretofore; and it is proper that they should."

## Washington's Greatness.

After mentioning the great good, in actual results, accomplished by many technical professions, Judge Taft considered in extent the profession of the law, which, he said, "is in a wide sense the profession of government." He said that lawyers often were selected to carry on governmental work, because the executive faculty was a very marked attribute of the modern lawyer. While he realized that there were defects and weaknesses in the profession of the law, he regarded it as the most important in its relation to political government. In conclusion, he said: "National exigency seems to call forth the men peculiarly fitted to meet the requirements of the situation. Such were Lincoln and Grant during the great civil war. Such was Washington in the revolution, the anniversary of whose birthday this university appropriately makes its Commencement Day. He was not a lawyer or a doctor, or a minister. He was a leader of men. His pure, disinterested patriotism, his freedom from small jealousies, his marvelous common sense, his indomitable perseverance and patience, and his serenity and calm under the most trying circumstances, gave him the victory—a victory which could be traced not to brilliant genius or professional training, but to that which, of all things, is the most to be pursued and desired—to his high character as a man."

## He Suspected Nothing.

Hercules stood by, watching his wife Dejanira as she started her brand new sewing machine on the fateful shirt of destiny.

And he never once noticed that shirt of destiny, merely remarking that it seemed to be a ripping sort of style.

## Economy on the Farm.

It is said that the use of an oil or gas engine on the farm results in a saving of from 20 to 50 per cent, as compared with horses.

## NEW STRENGTH FOR WOMEN'S BACKS.

How to Make a Bad Back Better.

Women who suffer with backache, bearing down pain, dizzy spells, and that constant feeling of dullness and tiredness, will find hope in the advice of Mrs. Mary Hinson of 21 Strother St., Mt. Sterling, Ky. "Had I not used Doan's Kidney Pills I believe I would not be living to-day," says Mrs. Hinson. "My eyesight was poor, I suffered with nervous, splitting headaches, spots would dance before my eyes, and at times I would be so dizzy I would have to grasp something for support. My back was so weak and painful I could hardly bend over to button my shoes and could not get around without suffering severely. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me from the first, and I continued until practically well again."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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## THE BUGVILLE BASEBALL GAME.



Jim Ant—Run, fellows run! Bill Beetle—What's up? Jim Ant—Why, here comes the fly cop!

Professor Munyon has just issued a most beautiful, useful and complete Almanac; it contains not only the scientific information concerning the moon's phases, in all the latitudes, but has illustrated articles on how to read character by phrenology, palmistry and birth month. It also tells all about card reading, birth stones and their meaning, and gives the interpretation of dreams. It teaches beauty culture, manicuring, gives weights and measures, and antidotes for poison. In fact, it is a Magazine Almanac, that not only gives valuable information, but will afford much amusement for every member of the family, especially for parties and evening entertainments. Farmers and people in the rural districts will find this Almanac almost invaluable.

It will be sent to anyone absolutely free on application to the MUNYON REMEDY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.

## Poor Pat.

The surgeon of a large hospital was paying a visit to the patients when he came to a cot whereon lay an Irishman who was not bearing his pain very bravely, for he was groaning loudly.

"Oh, come, my poor fellow," remonstrated the surgeon, "try and bear your pain like a man. It's no use kicking against fate."

"Shure, you're right, sorr," groaned the Irishman, who had been severely kicked by a mule, "specially when they're the fate of a mule!"—Exchange.

## Distinction Without Difference.

While holding a term of court at Augusta once, Judge Walton sentenced a man to seven years in prison for a grave crime. The respondent's counsel asked for a mitigation of the sentence on the ground that the prisoner's health was very poor. "Your honor," said he, "I am satisfied that my client cannot live out half that term, and I beg of you to change the sentence." "Well, under these circumstances," said the judge, "I will change the sentence. I will make it for life instead of seven years."

## Sounded Funny.

"The young man is smitten with you, Jeanette. He says you radiate happiness."

"Gracious!"

"And he also said you radiate beauty."

"My!"

"And wisdom."

"Dear me, how funny."

"What's funny, dear?"

"Why, he must think I am a radiator."

## No Need Paid to Begging Letters.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the wealthy persons of New York city receive 35,000 begging letters a day from strangers, and the writers stand a better chance of finding money than in getting from them, for even the most liberal of philanthropists do not dispense their charity excepting according to careful plans and after investigation.

## PRIZE FOOD

Palatable, Economical, Nourishing.

A Nebr. woman has outlined the prize food in a few words, and that from personal experience. She writes: "After our long experience with Grape-Nuts, I cannot say enough in its favor. We have used this food almost continually for seven years. 'We sometimes tried other advertised breakfast foods but we invariably returned to Grape-Nuts as the most palatable, economical and nourishing of all.'"

"When I quit tea and coffee and began to use Postum and Grape-Nuts I was a nervous wreck. I was so irritable I could not sleep nights, had no interest in life."

"After using Grape-Nuts a short time I began to improve and all these ailments have disappeared and now I am a well woman. My two children have been almost raised on Grape-Nuts, which they eat three times a day."

"They are pictures of health, and have never had the least symptom of stomach trouble, even through the most severe stage of whooping cough they could retain Grape-Nuts when all else failed."

"Grape-Nuts food has saved doctor bills, and has been, therefore, a most economical food for us."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville." In pkg. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They're genuine, true, and full of human interest.